AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Day and Evening: Annual Fair. PERRERO'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—Sociable. GILMORE'S GARDEN., Concert and Horticultural Exhibi-MURRAY'S CIRCUS.

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parts of the city early in the morning.

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# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1876.

# TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-A Republican manifesto has been eirculating in Spain. —— The plugue has attacked the Turkish troops before Alexinatz. —— Large Liberal gains were made in Buckinghamshire, but the Conservative candidate was elected. === The revolt in Canca, Colombia, continues.

DOMESTIC .- The treaty for the Black Hills has been signed by a portion of the Sioux. - A railroad accident on the Pan Handle route resulted in the killing of four people and wounding of about 30. = Nettieship, Hayes and Mr. Alexander tes-tified in the Babcock trial yesterday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Creedmoor Fall meet ing was closed with the Wimbledon Cup contest, which was won by Isaac L. Allen. In the evening the prizes were presented. === The extensive preparations for the Hell Gate explosion on Sunday sfternoon will be completed to-day. === Senator Bayard and Henry Watterson addressed a Democratic mass meeting at Cooper Union. = Receiver Best made a statement showing that the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution had been very badly mismanaged by the president and trustees. === Gold, 1007s. 110, 110. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 90910 cents. Stocks dull and generally lower.

· THE WEATHER .- THE TRIBUNE'S local observations indicate the probability of clouds and rain. In this city yesterday the day was cool and threatening, with misty precipitation; thermometer, 600, 610, 580.\_\_

Guide to the Exhibition) is for sale on all the principal trains arriving at and departing from New-York and Philadelphia, and the report to this office of any failure to obtain it from the train newsboys will be regarded as a favor. It will be sent to any address, postpaid, on receipt of the price, 10 cents in sheet form, or 25 cents in pamphlet. THE TRIBUNE EXTRA No. 35 (THE TRIBUNE

In Barbadoes Gov. Hennesey has shown good sense as well as generosity by pardoning an angry editor who was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labor, for throwing some copies of his paper at him. Politic acts of this kind are needed to obliterate the "color line" in the disturbed island which the Governor rules.

Mr. Zebulon B. Vance deprecates the bloody shirt, save when it is of his own shaking. His reminder that all the "brave Southern "heroes who dipped their hands in Umon " blood are for Reform and Tilden," was addressed to men of the South, but it will stir the memories of the North as well. It will bring a good grist of votes to the Republican

Surely the savings bank system is far from perfect or its administration is far from vigilant, when trustees can do the things the trustees of the Mechanics' and Traders' Sayof class alliairs to habits of intrigue and to the productive opportunities, or discovery of the politician and the bullatoes and base of the abilities, and, so to say, productive of the bullatoes and base of the bullatoes and ings Bank seem to have been doing with-

genuity of the Tammany Ring. For such deeds as these there ought to be some fitting redress.

Prof. Huxley presented last night the Demonstrative Evidence of Evolution, in the closing lecture of his course in this city. The genealogy of the horse, traced in a series of strata back to the four-toed horses of the eocene formation, furnished the material for the argument. The statement of Prof. Huxley that evolution now rests on as strong a basis as the Copernican theory of the solar system, should warn his opponents that they have no trifling

Gen. Newton's determination to explode the Hell Gate mine on Sunday continues to evoke protest, chiefly from the religious classes of the community, which finds its best expression in the letter of Wm. E. Dodge. Gen. Newton, however, remains firm in his resolve, taking the ground that the explosion must not be delayed an hour longer than is absolutely necessary, and that the high water fixes the hour beyond possible change. All precautions must, therefore, accommodate themselves to this decision, which seems unalterable.

A letter from Indiana, printed on another page, gives some account of the strength and spirit of the Greenback party, in which Republicans find their only real danger in that State. Through their failure to take the proper stand against it at the proper time, it has grown, largely by accessions from the Republican ranks, to serious proportions. There is little else that is serious about it. A more miscellaneous collection of monomaniacs probably never gathered together before in support of two more incongruous candidates. It is to be hoped that the fears of their political influence are exaggerated.

The treaty proposed to the Black Hills tribes has been accepted without modification, and the work of signing has already begun with all the usual accompaniment of strange speeches and hungry stipulations of all kinds. The treaty requires them to abandon the western section of their reservation, which includes the Black Hills, and contemplates their transfer to Indian Territory, if they are willing to go. It is to be hoped that the young chief with the long name may not have occasion to remark of this treaty also that "the promises made by the Great Father have not been carried out."

The last odds and ends of incident at the close of the Wagner performances are gathered together in an interesting letter from Bayreuth, given elsewhere. Music-lovers every-where will be most interested in the prospect that not only portions, and in some cases the whole, of this great musical drama will be given in various European cities during the coming year, but that the entire festival may be repeated next year in Wagner's own theater and under his own supervision. The completion of his theater, with all its apparatus, makes it possible to reduce expenses and prices to one-third of this year's figures, and such slight defects as were observed in the mechanics of the recent performances could be then avoided. If their repetition depends upon popular favor, the completeness of Wagner's victory over hostile prejudices would seem to insure him an opportunity of repeating it.

American business men are prompt to act on hints, and in several departments of trade they are already taking advantage of those given them by the Centennial Exhibition. This is notably the case with the paper manufacturers. The falling off in the imports of paper does not seem to have awakened them to the fact of the superiority of American papers, until a comparison of exhibits was made at Philadelphia. It is now discovered that American manufactures of this article rank with those of other nations, particularly in the finer varieties, a result due to competition and already led to organized effort to develop the France, and if a powerful party embodying given him the most gratifying evidence of foreign trade, and obtain a footing in all the great markets of the world. The success American papers and the advantages this country now enjoys of manufacturing cheaply.

Since the extraordinary shrinkage in the coal stocks, which have heretofere been regarded as among the safest of investments, there has begun a general overhauling of all investment stocks. Inquiries are particularly directed to those which, like the New-York Central, make no detailed reports to their stockholders. Many letters from subscribers have of late appealed for such an exposition of the affairs of the New-York Central Road as we have already" given in the cases of the coal roads. The lack of definite statements by the company makes the task one of some difficulty, but we have endeavored to discharge it as fully and fairly as possible, and the first of a series of papers on the subject is presented in another column this morning. The object of these papers is to give with absolute accuracy and candor the exact facts concerning the expenses, receipts, and condition of the company. ;If in any particular we have fallen into error, we shall be most happy to receive a correction from Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, or any other authorized officer of the road. No newspaper can afford to do anything in such a case but strive for the utmost accuracy, and no company can in these times afford any less.

DEMOCRACY AND THE NATIONAL CREDIT. Five years ago peace was restored in France, after the most disastrous war of modern history, followed by a most cruel and destructive civil revolution. The United States suppressed a rebellion with marvelous success, and for more than ten years has enjoyed profound peace. Yet France borrows money at a lower rate of interest than the United States; our The preservation of the Turkish Empire, up 412 per cent bonds sell at par, while the French 3 per cents sell at a price which makes the the ordinary Englishman's faith as the Thirtyinterest 414 per cent. Commenting upon this United States is removed by distance from those European wars to which France is constantly exposed; that our Constitution is "one of the "most stable on the face of the earth," while France "is always making constitutions and " always having revolutions." Yet France can borrow more cheaply than the United States. Attempting to account for this phenomenou, The Economist offers these ingenious rather is not to be thus condoned. No settlement than satisfactory explanations, and misses the one which is both simple and sufficient. The debt of France represents a war in which the whole French people were united, though unsuccessful. The debt of this country represents the cost of defeating a great body of people who now have a large share in the gland in May last. Germany, France, and

It is suggested by The Economist that Americans "bave productive opportunities, pro-

" most above every other nation," and therefore they are not disposed to be content with the lew rate of interest which satisfies French investors. This distinction exists, and doubtless may, at some future time, affect the rate at which the Government can borrow. But there is no evidence that it does at this time affect the rate at which 412 per cent bonds are sold. More of those bonds have been demanded, in this country as well as in Europe, than the Syndicate has yet taken from the Government. On either side of the ocean there is now a large unemployed capital, which cannot find safe employment at as much as 412 per cent interest. Until the United States 412 per cents cease to sell freely, here as well as in Europe, at the same price, it can hardly be said that the rate is materially affected by the deficiency of American demand. It is also said that there is "a certain suspicion in Europe, ject the prospect of retrieving the national loss "and especially in England, of investments in "the United States," on account of bad State, municipal and railway debts. But The Economist itself observes that "nothing can be "more contrary to every kind of good judg-"ment than to compare inferior securities with "those of the Federal Government," and we midable alternative to Europe unless acceptable do not believe that an unreasonable cause is as potent as a perfectly natural and reasonable one. The doubt as to terms of payment, whether in gold or silver, seems to The Economist "a less considerable cause" than the others which it suggests, and, in view of the fact that the credit of this country has steadily advanced during the period in which silver has declined, we cannot regard that cause as important.

On the other hand, it is perfectly natural that English capitalists, whose sympathies were generally with the South during the rebellion, should attribute to the Southern people even more of bitterness and intensity of feeling than actually exist. But it would be utterly unnatural and unreasonable to suppose that those who fought for years against the Government are, as a class, as zealeus as those who defended the Union for the full payment of debts incurred in the supression of rebellion. If everything in the power of the Government had been done to reconcile the defeated to their own overthrow, and to make them strongly attached to the Union; if there had been no inherited system of labor overno prejudices of race and color aroused; if there had been no corrupt and oppressive Governments imposed and to some extent maintained by arms; if there had been no disgraceful corruption at Washington to shake the pride of citizens in their Government; if, in short, there had been no other cause for lingering discontent than the memory of defeat in a great civil war, yet even then it would be utterly unreasonable to expeet that those who were defeated would be zealous in taxing themselves to pay the cost

of their defeat. Nothing can be gained by ignoring facts. A great political party, always ruled by the South, and relying new upon a solid Southern vote as its only chance of success, is struggling for the control of the Government. Every utterance of that party since the war, excepting in 1872 when it said nothing of its own motion, has betrayed the existence of a powerful tendency toward repudiation, and its present platform plainly demands the repeal of a solemn pledge of public faith. Until quite recently, previous elections had given reason to suppose that this party might succeed. It would be absurd to suppose that a knowledge of these facts does not influence the judgment of investors. The mere knowledge that the debt was incurred in the suppression of a slaveholders' rebellion would prepare any intelligent foreigner to believe that, in the States formerly slaveholding, there must be a strong tendency to get rid of the taxation necessary for the payment of that debt. Human nature is the same the world over. If the debt of France had been incurred in defeating secession attempted by the purposes of the defeated and relying upon their united vote were thought likely to suceems to be assured by the excellence of the ceed in gaining control of the French Government, the 3 per cents of that nation would not sell at 71. The credit of the United States is lower than that of France because we have had a rebellion and still have a Democratic party. Our bonds bring par only because it is not believed that either rebellion or Democracy can prevail.

RUSSIA IN SERVIA. The way of the pacificator is hard. No coner does England recede from her position of apparent neutrality and actual encouragement, and propose a joint mediation - no sooner has Turkey been brought to take the corresponding mitiative, than Russia finds the opportunity for which she has been waiting, and asserts her influence, indirectly through the Servian people, as well as directly in diplomatic councils. At present she holds the trump card. She has less to lose and more to gain through a continuation of the war than any other European Power. She fully understands, by this time, the state of feeling in England, and is shrewd enough to estimate how much additional liberty of action it offers to her. Driven, at the same time, by the intense excitement of her own Slavic population, she cannot do less than permit the migration of thousands of her citizens into Servia: Thus, with a cautious and pacific sovereign, with cool-headed and experienced statesmen, and with strong material and political reasons for avoiding war, she dare not seem particularly anxious for the preservation

of peace. The popular excitement in England seems to increase rather than abate. There has been nothing like it for many years. In fact, there is scarcely a precedent for this sudden and universal repudiation of a traditional policy. to three months ago, was as much a part of nine Articles. Now, few are bold enough to coolest and calmest tones, but not a throb of the indignant pulse of England is subdued. The Earl of Beaconsfield may endeavor to awaken forbearance toward his Government by admitting that it is not supported by the people, and plaintively setting forth the great difficulties of its task; but the sin of omission upon a basis of conditions, exacting less from Turkey than Mr. Gladstone proposes, would be acceptable to the English people, in their present temper. To this extent, therefore, Russia is free to go. She occupies the same vantage-ground, now, which belonged to En-Austria, carefully acting in the interest of peace, also cannot avoid seeing that no lighter

terms will avail.

When the Turkish armies paused there, after the advantage gained in the great battle of Sept. 2, they lost their best chance of subjugating Servia. The suspension of hostilities will weaken them-through exposure, inundation of the valleys, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies-as much as it will strengthen the Servian armies through rest, reënforcement, and reorganization. Even though the truce terminate on the 25th inst., the latter ought to be able to hold their position, if not to resume the offensive. Under these circumstances, the statement that Turkey has considerably modified her first demands may be easily credited. The Servian army, officered and now largely reënforced by Russians, is virtually an independent Power for the time being. Prince Milan and his Ministry may preserve a show of authority, but they cannot reand humiliation, and hence must endure the action of Tchernayeff and his ligutenants. It is not necessary that the latter should be directly guided by the Russian Government: in any case they carry sufficient of its power and influence with them to present a very forconditions are forced upon Turkey.

HONEST-BUT!

Gov. Hayes has now been before the country as a candidate for over three months, and thus far no accusation has been brought against his private or public character, except that he failed to make return to the tax assessor of a pianoforte which he did not own and of an old buggy in which it was not safe to drive. Compared with the magnificent millions of Gov. Tilden these little items of personal property appear somewhat insignificant, nor will Gov. Hayes be compelled to employ a sharp accountant to prove by clever ciphering that he pays his taxes. It is something in his favor that so many Democratic orators begin the business of arguing against his election by admitting that he is an honest man. Thus, in Brooklyn last Thursday evening, Mr. Henry C. Murphy, at a Democratic meeting over which he sink the gentleman in the politician, but said: "I detract nothing from the high character and noble qualities of Gov. Hayes." It is creditable to the meeting that applause folturned by the war; if there had been lowed this frank admission, and that the hisses which mingled with it were not strong enough to mar it. Senator Bayard, who made. the speech of the night, could find nothing, good or bad, to say of Gov. Hayes, and so paid him even a higher and more desirable compliment.

But Mr. Murphy shall not claim that we do him injustice by representing him as perfectly fair. Perhaps the hisses which greeted his admission of Gov. Hayes's honesty reminded him of the prudence in that company of not being himself too honest to be in fashion. Hence he made haste to declare that President Hayes with all his honesty would be "as clay in the hands of the potter." The general opinion among the Democrats seems to be that an honest man is of necessity a weak man, and that force and fraudulency of character are inseparable. Substantially it is taken for granted that a man of cleanly life and conversation, of indomitable integrity, of perfect truthfulness, must be lacking in strength and steadfastness of purpose, Mr. Chairman Murphy wants "a man of iron will," as if the honesty (which he admits) did not, in this world of constant temptations and of frequent falls, argue the possession of a will somewhat metallic. What folly is it to tell us in one breath that Gov. Hayes is honest, and in the next that he will suffer himself to be made the creature of "the creatures of the (Grant) · Administration!" Is a man who has kept himself honest through his whole life, though subjected to every trial to which any public character is subjected, to become suddenly vile, and having heretofore kept himself healthy in the midst of a hundred infections, to succumb to the Washington malaria when American manufacturers. The revelation has the people inhabiting half of the territory of a majority of his fellow-citizens have just

Gov. Hayes has already held several important public offices-will somebody name the party which has made him a blind instrument? the faction which has used him as a tool? the wily who have misled, the managers who have deceived, the intriguers who have used him? Thus far, brilliant and profound or not, of great talents or of small ones, he seems to us to have shown a sufficient ability to take excellent care of a reputation which is of itself excellent. No expert at figures is engaged in making a mathematical demonstration of his integrity, nor is any historian busy in searching newspaper files for evidence of his loyalty. All this may argue insipidity, inefficiency, and in some not over-fragrant quarters absolute impotency of intellect; but we think that the Democratic candidate for the Presidency could well afford to part with his reputation for shrewdness, or at least a part of it, in exchange for Gov. Hayes's more homely reputation for simple honesty-for something of the "high character" and for some of the "noble qualities" to which Mr. Murphy bore witness, and the mere mention of which irritated the Brooklyn Democrats

into hisses. COLLEGE SECRET SOCIETIES.

There are few questions connected with our educational institutions which have been debated with more acrimony and less wisdom than that of secret societies among college students. All attacks upon the organizations have been futile because of their misdirection. Shallow fanatics have confined the assault to the question of secreey alone, and have thereby strengthened rather than injured the societies themselves by exaggerating and throwing an additional charm around what is really the feast objectionable thing about them. The mere secrecy itself amounts to nothing. It consists of a peculiar grip of the hand, and of a motto or two in Greek, which not one member in a dozen ever cares enough about to commit to memory. The places of meeting are all fact, The London Economist observes that the advocate it except under conditions of strict known, at least in the more prominent surveillance. Lord Derby may speak in his colleges, and the proceedings are about as well known outside as in. There is just enough of mystery to tickle the natural boyish delight in such things, but not enough to furnish a cloak for serious harm. The real objections to the societies are entirely outside of the question of secrecy, and are due in no sense to its influence. They have been admirably summed up by President Robinson of Brown University in his annual report to the corporation of that college. He expressly says at the outset that the chief objection is not secreey, and then makes these five points against them: First, their expensiveness, which at present forms one of the largest items in a student's bills; second, they foster a spirit of clanuishness, interfering with a cordial class feeling; third, they lead in the management' of class affairs to habits of intrigue and to the

till these harden into fixed defects of character; fifth, their annual conventions are a serious interruption of college work. The strength of these objections is at once apparent, and their force is increased by the temperate manner in which they are put. Of course they present only one side of the question. The defenders of the societies will doubtless be able to make out nearly or quite as strong a case for themselves. President Robinson does not make any recommendation, or propose any action; he merely points out the evil and leaves it to the corporation to suggest a remedy.

It is just here that the difficulty arises. The men who have hitherto opposed the societies by attacking their secrecy have declared the remedy to be in the open societies now organized in many colleges, which are precisely like the secret bodies, except that they have no secrets. But the objections which President Robinson makes against the former are equally strong against the latter. The objects of both are the same, and the same evils are found in both. The open societies are made up largely of students who have been unable to gain admission to the secret orders, and who are their opponents from accident rather than from choice. That both kinds of organization, as at present constituted and conducted, are a hinderance to the best growth of college life will be admitted by all candid graduates. That they are not without some merits is also true; yet if both could be abolished, and the old societies, similar to those two which existed in Brown University 35 and 40 years ago, or to the three which flourished at Yale, or to those of the same kind in other colleges, could be reëstablished, the change would be of more value to the colleges than the endowment of a new professorship.

In his efforts to bring about a change of some sort, President Robinson and all other friends of education who are working with him with equal devotion and wisdom are undoubtedly seeking only the best good of the student. Many graduates who were members of these societies are convinced now that it would be better for the student if these organizations were presided, did not think it necessary entirely to abolished. They do not say this because of any direct harm they received, but because of the increased benefit they might have gained had the societies been out of the way. The graduate who devotes his life to any of the learned professions feels this loss most keenly. His deepest wish is that he could have on e more in his life leisure for four years of uninterrupted study and self-culture. Every influence in his college life which distracted his mind from such work he regards as an evil which ought to be abolished, that his successors may not be hindered as he was. On the other hand an equal number of graduates, perhaps, claim that the influences of the societies are of great value to the social as well as the intellectual development of the student. Which side is right, we shall not undertake to decide. The discussion is an interesting one, and especially pertinent now as the college year is just beginning.

> The Teachers' Association in this city have contributed \$100 as a subscription toward the proposed fund for the erection of a pedestal for M. Bartholdi's colossal statue of Liberty for the harbor of New-York, and have requested the Editor of THE TRIBUNE to take charge of it until the movement for such subscriptions gets properly organized. It is hoped that the Union League, and one or two other bodies whose approval would carry similar weight, may soon see fit to move in the premises.

Mr. Belknap fades away in the West. He is oing to California to live.

Mrs. Lynn Linton, the widely known writer so much cynicism about women, is described as a stout and unbeautiful matron of housewifely appear-Mexico is to have a colossal statue of the late

resident Juarez, which will be executed by Signor agilardo, who lives in San Francisco, and says the imate of California is as good as that of his Italy. M. Worms, a distinguished genre painter in gion of Honor for his picture of a Spanish wedding, which was bought by Mr. A. T. Stewart just before his death for \$5,000.

The "No Name" series of novels-written by istinguished authors whose cognomens are pressed—opens with one, the author of which is evi-dently Saxe Holm. Her personality is one of the best kept secrets in magazine literature.

Prof. Elihu Root is hereafter to fill the chair of Physics and Applied Mathematics at Amherst, made vacant by the death of Prof. Suell. President Secive says that Prof. Root's study with Helmheitz has made that the best fitted man in the country for instruction in

The two delightful French actors, M. Marais and Mile. Petit, who played the hero and heroine of " Les anichefs" at the Odeon last Winter, are to be married. by idle to expect to see that charming play as y acted in an American theater.

After Gen. Grant became President he sent the saddle which he used during the civil war, and on which he was mounted when Gen. Lee surrendered, to the late Israel Washburn as a sign of his esteem for the father of the Washburn family. It is to be carefully preather of the Washburn family. It is to be careful erved as an heirloom in the hall of the Washburn

At the Fourth of July celebration in Stuttgart, Germany, a fac-simile copy of the original verses of "Yankee Doodle" was presented to Mrs. Paddock, who was plying a rattle in Lexington, Mass. before the adoption of the American Constitution; and Miss Blanche Willis Howard, the budding boveist, appeared dressed in Martha Washington costume, and read a poem.

A recently published volume on conjurors relates an auecdote of Ray, a juggler who flourished in London in the time of George III. He once performed before the royal family and desired the Queen to say "Cockalorum" as the charm upon which, as he pretended, the success of the grand deception depended. The Queen hesitated; upon which the fat King, eager to witness the conjuror's great trick, turned his big rea fact toward her and said blandly, "Say cockalorum, Charlotte; say cockalorum," Upon which "Cockalorum," was undoubtedly said.

Bostonians are never so happy as when they are giving a good-humored jibe at New-York. It is pleas antly related that at a small party in Boston, the nost, having as his guest a genial New-Yorker, and wishing that he should have a good impression of hossion traines, introduced him to Mr. H., a gentleman of repute in "literary circles" and an admirable talker. After a while, encountering his New-York friend alone, he said: "How did you like Mr. —, Dick !" "Very much indeed," was the reply. "He is a good fellow, but" (sotto voce) "those trousers were never made for him."

A curious story is told by Mrs. Frances Wordsworth, one of the survivors of the wreek of the ship Strathmore. She was sitting by a fire in the island upon which they were east, when she saw a woman's upon which they were cast, when she saw a woman's face and head appear. It was a beautiful face—pale complexion and dark eyes, with a terchief tied over the head and under the chin. It smiled kindly on her, and slowly faded away. She spoke of it to her son, and he mentioned it to some of their companions; but the striking part of the story is that the gentle young wife of the American captain who took them from the island and saved them—who was on her husband's ship—had the face of the vision, even to the kerchief thed under the chin.

Alfred de Musset when he played the bal!om hero witched the world with noble dressing. He was of middle hight and slight figure, and attired himself in a green coat with metal buttons, a brown silk waistcent crossed by a gold chain, and two onyx buttons which fastened the cambric folds of his shirt-front. His which fastened the cambric folds of his surrivous. Instruct black sain cravat energiced his throat like a jet nockince and brought out the fine tone of his complexion; his white gloves showed by an irreproachable fit the delicacy of his hands; and namerous curis waved upon his temples and descended in clusters toward his neek. Things which curessed ma forchead were of pale gold, those bollind were amber, and those which covered the higher part of the head sank gradually from light to dark. Als whishers were chestaut, his eyes almost black, and his whisters were cheatout, his eyes almost black, and his nose was Greek-and he had an air of aristocratic listinction.

At the liberty of conscience festival, arranged by Mr. W. E. Baker at his farm in Wellesley, Mass., on Wednesday, there were about 100 clergymen of all denominations and a large number of ladies and laymen. These guests were driven to the "Riverside Herd Barn," where they lunched amid the fragrance of the new hay and the lowing of the cattle ranged on either

tite Grotto," the "Union Chapel," the "Monkey's House," and the "Black and Gold Stable." One of the amusements of the day was the planting of three pine trees, which were to symbotize Faith, thepe, and Charlty, Each of the guests was provided with a miniature woodes shovel to throw earth in the holes around the roots of the trees. At dinner later, the clergymen made informal speeches, which are said to have been marked by charity and humanity, and the hearty recognition of the principle of liberty of conscience. Mr. Baker himself made a small speech, in which he is establishing. Each guest when he departed, carried with him a tmy pot of haked beans, a porcineograph of the United States, and a small wooden shovel.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democrats are realizing with pain that too much record is a good deal more troublesome than too little.

The Republicans of the Vth New-Jersey District, formerly represented by Mr. William Walter Phelpa, have nominated for Congress ex-Mayor Alfred Mills of Morristown. Mr. Mills is a lawyer of large practice, a man of great personal popularity, and is in every way a creditable candidate. His friends are confident of his

Gen. Spinner is a political veteran of geknowledged keenness of foresight. He writes to a Washington friend, from his home at Mohawk, New-York: This State seems to be reasonably sure to go for the Republican nominces at the coming election. If Ohio and Indiana go right in October, the contest will be decided in advance of the elections."

A man who advertises himself for a reforme in this campaign must not complain if his right to the title is tested. Mr. Watterson comes in for a shot, which, though not a very heavy one, seems to hit the center. It is charged that though he occupied a sent in Congress during the last session only about two hours, he drew pay for a month, in addition to his mileage, amounting in all to about \$1,000. If the charge is false it affords him an uncommon opportunity to make a telling statement to that effect.

The Hon. D. W. Voorhees is another reformer bothered with a superfluity of record. He re-marked in a recent speech: "I say we all alike put down the rebeilion." Tais sounded first-rate till The Indianapolis Journal went prowling about among dead is sues and dug up this neat little figure of speech indulged in by the same Mr. Voorhees in 1862; "Every soldier in the Union army ought to be taken to a blacksmith shop and have an iron collar molded around his neek, and have stamped upon it these words: 'My dog.—A. Lincoln.'" Mr. Voorhees's way of "putting down" the rebellion is not a popular one.

The Democratic "still hunt" in Ohio has een very thorough and systematic, but it is likely to be made in vain. The Cincinnati Commercial gives these reasons for believing the Democrats will be disappointed: "They are making miscalculations. They will not get two-thirds of the German vote, us they claim, nor anything like it. They will not get a larger vote here than last Fall. It is possible they may gain a little in two of three other towns. But the small majority of Hayes in Ohio last Fall was caused by losses in strong Republican counties, among the farmers. That flurry is over. There are no farmers voting for Bill Allen and Sam Cary this Fall, and the Republicans will carry the State and gain several Congressmen. The point is, however, that Ohio ought to pift in a thundering majority for Hayes in October, and it is necessary to push things in order to do that."

Senator Thurman adheres to hard money, but, as a means of holding out his hand half way to the other wing of his party in Ohio, he announces his preference that the hard money should be stiver. This is the way he talks in a recent speech: "And what has been the recent fluancial legislation of our Radical rulers? The silver dollar, equally with gold, was a legal tender for all amounts from the foundation of the Government until 1874. Every bond issued by the Government prior to that year might, according to the law in force when it was issued, be paid in silver dollars or gold dollars at the option of the Government Every debt due by an individual might be paid by him in like manner at his option. But in 1873 Congress stopped the coinage of the silver dollar, and in 1874 demonstred it in effect by making it a legal tender for the sum of \$5 only in any one payment. It thus directly interposed a barrier to a resumption of specie payment, and so long as the statute shall stand deprived both Government and people of the option of which I have spoken."

When Judge Taft became Attorney-General he had on all sides an established reputation as a Republican of liberal views, and as an upright, fearless man who would never allow partisanship to overcome his sense of right. He has done nothing since he has been in office to indicate that he is not the same man to-day. If he believes troops are needed in the South, and says so frankly, the simple fact of his belief is the best of evidence that the troops are needed. The partisans who are howling against him for changing his views are simply advertising their own inability to judge impartially where the success of their political desires is concerned. No candid observer of the situation in South Carolina can loubt for a moment that systematic and effective measures have been prepared to keep the negroes from voting. ures have been prepared to keep the negroes from voling. A month ago no Democrat was so sanguine as to claim the State for his party. Now they all claim it. What has brought about the change? Every sensible man knows if the negroes are allowed to vote, 999 of every 1,000 of them will vote the Republican ticket, and he knows equally well that the negroes have a clear majority in the State. There is only one inference from these facts, and Judge Taft has made that one.

Nasby has had trouble at the "Corners" in keeping the party faithful to Gov. Tilden. A copy of a New-York Democratic newspaper found its way into the town containing the assertions that Mr. Tilden was a hard-money man and was opposed to paying a Southern claims. Flat revolt was the result, and Nasby had to reason them into subjection by the following line of argument: "My friends, does water ever git higher than its fountin-hed f Is a Christian ever better than the Ten Commandments ! (Then I hed to explain to em wat the Ten Commandments wuz.) Did yoo ever know a party to rise above the source uv its strength? It's all very well for this vile sheet in Noo-York to talk about hard money there, for the bloatid bencholders of the Dimocrisy there wantit, but do we f Not any. We want paper and lots uv it, and we're agoin' to What kin the East do about resoomin! Hev the Dimocrisy any strength there! Jist enuff to Dimocrisy any strongth there? Jist enuff to hold the post-offices in case the Dimocrisy cleet a President. But who elects the Dimocratic President? We uv Kentucky, uv Virginny, uv Maryland, and uv Georgy. Massachoosits wants hard money, but is our beloved Thden goln back on Kentucky where he hasn't a corporal's quard? And speckin uv the payment uv the claims at Deckin Pogram and Capt. McPeiter, how is the Government agoin to refoose it? Ain't we the Dimocratic party—we and sich ez we from the Southern States? Will there he a member uv Congress elected in the S-uth whose constityocents cidn't lose fence rales and nules and stress potatoes? Our representatives will be safe on this question, and ez the Northern Reform Dimocrats will git their whack in, they will be satisfied uv the justice uv the claims. Wat clae hev we to consider in the matter to.

It heepins to leak out now why Gov. Hendricks It begins to leak out now why Gov. Hendricks

thought his dignity would not permit him to meet Senator Morton in joint discussion. The Senator has a steck of very unpleasant facts in his possession, and he unfolded one of them the other day. He charged in a for-mer speech that Gov. Hendricks had been present at the Chicago Convention in 1864, and had supported the reseution declaring the war a failure. The Governor retorted that he was not a member of the convention, and that the charge was a lie out of whole cloth. Whereupon Senator Morton produced a report of a speech made by Mr. Hendricks in Chicago, the night after the convention, and read from it the following extracts: "The convention which has just been held has produced a new ers in the life of the country. Democracy, which so long has been dead, is once more resurrected, and placed trimaphantly before the world. It has achieved a glorious triumph than which house has ever been so useful, so powerful. The triumph is already complete, and is only to be ratified in November by the people at the polls. The resurrection, he hoped, had not been effected too late in the day. He trusted life still remained in the masses, and that they have not been stank so low by the four years of despoism but that they could rise to crush out Abolitonism and hur! the smattly old tyrant at Washington out of pobilical existence. For the last tew years we as a nation lave been oppressed, and have suffered if ever a nation could suffer. Ict the masses remember the injuries which had been infloted upon them, and rise in their might. He inspend, be invinable, be irrepressible, is energetic, be mitarul, be universited, and victory is entain." It may help some doubting independent was has about made up its mind to vote for Tilden and Hersireks to know that the latter, so late as 1664, aluded in a public speers to Abraham Llucoin as the "suntly old tyrant in Washington" and called upon the people to "hur! him fro a political existence."

# THE STATE CANFASS.

Democratic papers are repeating the stale charge that Gov. Morgan drew double pay while Gor ernor, both as Governor and as a Major-General of the Army. The truth is that he did not draw a cent of his for the latter post. The amount which he thus surrendered to the Government each year was nearly equal to the whole sum upon which Gov. Tilden was then paying income tax.

The Buffalo Courier says, in speaking of Lieut.-Gov. Dorahelmer's mileage accounts: "All the district-attorneys of this district have made up their accounts on this same principle, as an examina their books will show, and she same constru and practice obtain in the court presided over by Judge Wallace to-day. There is not a single one of the line honorable mon who have sorved as attorneys of this distriet who could not be placarded as a dishones, scounded further as Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer has been, and on the